dow when Jones knocked and was bidden to enter "You are not Hargreave." "Neither are you the Russian min-

ister of police," urbanely. "Who are you?" "I am Hargreave's confidential man,

The two men eyed each other cautiously.

"You speak Russian?" "No. I am able to scribble a few words; that is all." The Russian lit a cigarette and smoked leisurely. He was in no hur-

"No. I am not the minister; but I am his accredited agent. I am empowered to bring back to Russia a man who is known here by the name of Braine, another by the name of



Jones Paused by a Window.

Vroon, and a woman who calls herself a countess and unfortunately is proof against them that they are outlaws in this country. The rest will be simple."

"They have all three taken out nat uralization papers." The Russian waved his hand airily. "Once they are in Russia those documents will never come to light. This man Braine, it has been learned, has long been in the pay of Prussia, and has given the general staff of that country many plans of our frontier fortifications. I do not know what any one of the three looks like. That is

why I sought Hargreave." "I will gladly point them out to you," said Jones, rubbing his hands together, a sign that he was greatly

"That will be very good of you, I'm sure," in a rumbling but perfectly intelligible English. "And suddenly they all three will

disappear?" "Suddenly; and you may believe me that from that time on they'll be heard of never more.'

"All this sounds extremely agreeable to me. Mr. Hargreave will be happy to hear that his long enforced hiding will soon come to an end." "All you have to do, sir, is to point them out to me."

"It may take a week or ten days." "My government has waited for ten years to gather in this delectable trio. A month, if you like." "The sooner the better. I shall call

this evening after dinner. We shall begin with Mr. Braine; and generally where he is is the woman. Vroon will be the most difficult." "After dinner, then, since you know

some of his haunts. There is a re- their people what they have hitherto

yourself, sir. Mr. Hargreave would any rate, they will need our belp and willingly double whatever this reward our manifold services as they have is to eliminate these despicable crea- never needed them before, and we tures from his affairs." "Thanks."

While this conversation was taking place Norton idled about; and feeling the cravings for a cigarette, prepared to roll one, only to find that he hadn't the "makings." So fate urged him to step into the nearest tobacconist's He asked for his favorite brand and Merchant Marine Must Be Built Up to passed over the silver.

Braine and his companions saw Norton enter the shop. It agreed with their plans perfectly. The tobacconist happened to be affiliated with the or- ufacture and commerce of which they der. So they hurried into the shop. Jim instantly realized that he was in

"How can I get out of here?" he whispered to the tobacconist. these gentlemen. I don't know what ularly true of our own neighbors, the SELF GOVERNMENT FOR they want you for; but if I made a states, great and small, of Central and move to help you I should find my South America. Their lines of trade "The devil!"

to find it locked. Even as he fumbled tinent of Europe. I do not stop to inwith the key. Braine and his com- quire why or to make any comment on panions flung themselves upon the reporter and overpowered him. "Ah, my friend Braine!" he said.

"A paper, my friend, a little secret

onchalance as he could assume.

"Search," said Jim. "You won't object to my smoking?" He began to roll a cigarette while they passed over him. He struck a match; the pleasant aroma of tobacco floated about his

"He's got it on him somewhere. I saw him take it. He's got his nerve The cigarette glowed. Jim smoked

Through every pocket they went. The contents of his wallet lay scattered at his feet; his watch dangled from the chain. The cigarette grew and at their best, without delay and shorter and shorter. Suddenly one of the men stretched out a hand and To spenk plainty, we have grossly

Continued on Page 6

The Chie Executive Deplores the Lac of Ships, Declares That the Government Must Open the Gates of Trade and Urges Passage of the Pending Shipping Bill — Rural Credits and Safety at Sea. Self Government For Filipinos Again Recommended.

OLLOWING is President Wiled at the beginning of the short term of the Sixty-third

Gentlemen of the Congress-The session upon which you are now entering will be the closing session of the Sixty-third congress, a congress, 1 venture to say, which will long be remembered for the great body of thoughtful and constructive work which it has done in loyal response to the thought and needs of the country. I should like in this address to review the notable record and try to make adequate assessment of it, but no doubt we stand too near the work that has been done and are ourselves too much part of it to play the part of historians to-

Moreover, our thoughts are now more of the future than of the past. While we have worked at our tasks of peace the circumstances of the whole age have been altered by war. What we have done for our own land and our own people we did with the best that was in us, whether of character or of intelligence, with sober enthusiasm and a confidence in the principles upon which we were acting which sustained us at every step of the difficult undertaking But it is done. It has passed from our hands. It is now an established part of the legislation of the country. Its usefulness, its effects will disclose themselves in experience. What chiefly strikes us now, as we look about us during these closing days of a year which will be forever memorable in the history of the world, is that we face one. All I desire is some damaging new tasks, have been facing them these six months, must face them in partisan feeling, like men who have forgotten everything but a common duty and the fact that we are repre-

> "WE NEED SHIPS; WE HAVE NOT GOT THEM."

The United States, this great people for whom we speak and act, should be ready as never before to serve itself and to serve mankind; ready with its resources, its energies, its forces of production and its means of distribution. \* \* We are not ready to mobilize our resources at once. We are not prepared to use them immediately and at their best, without delay and without waste. To speak plainly, we have grossly erred in the way in which we have stunted and hindered the development of our merchant marine, and now, when we need ships, we have not got

sentatives of a great people whose thought is not of us, but of what Amer. ica owes to herself and to all mankind in such circumstances as these upon which we look amazed and anxious. War has interrupted the means of trade not only, but also the processes of production. In Europe it is destroying men and resources wholesale and upon a scale unprecedented and appalling. There is reason to fear that the time is near, if it be not already at hand, when several of the countries of Europe will find it difficult to do for been always easily able to do-many Jones laughed shortly. "Keep it essential and fundamental things. At should be ready, more fit and ready than we have ever been.

### AMERICA FACES NEW MARKETS FOR TRADE.

Meet Opportunity.

It is of equal consequence that the nations whom Europe has usually supplied with innumerable articles of manare in constant need and without which their economic development halts and part of what they formerly imported and eagerly look to us to supply their The latter smiled. "I have to obey all but empty markets. This is particown throat cut without saving yours." have hitherto run chiefly athwart the Jim made a dash for the rear door, of Great Britain and of the older conprobable causes. What interests us fust now is not the explanation, but the fact and our duty and opportunity "My friend Norton!" jeered the vic- in the presence of it. Here are mar-

must find the means of action The perplexed policy could we show our United States, this great people for confidence in the principles of liberty of paper with invisible writing on it whom we speak and act, should be as the source as well as the expression We promise to give you something in ready as never before to serve itself of life; how better could we demon and to serve mankind, ready with its strate our own self possession and "What?" asked Jim with as much resources, its energies, its forces of steadfastness in the courses of justice

It is a very practical matter, a matter of ways and means. We have the now look more anxiously than ever to resources, but are we fully ready to see whether we have indeed the liberuse them? And, if we can make ready ality, the unselfishness, the courage, what we have, have we the means at the faith we have boasted and profess. hand to distribute it? We are not ed? I cannot believe that the senate fully ready; neither have we the means | will let this great measure of construc of distribution. We are willing, but tive justice await the action of another we are not fully able. We have the wish to serve and to serve greatly, gen erously. But we are not prepared as of memorable labor. we should be. We are not rendy to mobilize our resources at once. We are not prepared to use them immediately of our duty. How are we to carry our and at their best, without delay and goods to the empty markets of which

ented and bindered the develo of our merchant marine, And now,

debated the items.

way: Therefore I propose another

way of providing the means of trans

portation, which must precede, not

tardily follow, the development of our

trade with our peighbor states of

SAYS SHIPPING BILL

It Should Be Passed to Profit by Open-

ed Gates of Trade.

cussed at the last session, but as yet

ment such legislation is imperatively

needed and cannot wisely be postpon-

ed. The government must open these

gates of trade, and open them wide,

open them before it is altogether profit-

able to open them or altogether rea-

sonable to ask private capital to open

them at a venture. It is not a question

field. It should take action to make

it certain that transportation at rea-

carriage has become sufficiently profit-

able to attract and engage private cap-

ital and engage it in abundance, the

government ought to withdraw, I

very earnestly hope that the congress

will be of this opinion and that both

houses will adopt this exceedingly im-

The great subject of rural credits

ficulties of the subject have seemed to

there are no other constructive meas-

this time call your attention to, but

I would be negligent of a very mani-

fest duty were I not to call the atten-

tion of the senate to the fact that the

proposed convention for safety at sea

limit fixed in the convention itself for

present month. The conference in

called by the United States. The rep-

resentatives of the United States play-

ed a very influential part indeed in

framing the provisions of the proposed

convention, and those provisions are in

themselves for the most part admira-

ble. It would hardly be consistent

with the part we have played in the

the board as if forgotten and neglect-

ed. It was ratified in May last by the

German government and in August by

the parliament of Great Britain. It

marks a most hopeful and decided ad-

vance in international civilization. We

should show our earnest good faith in

SHOULD BE SURVEYED.

a great matter by adding our own ac-

Present Dangers to Navigation Ought

to Be Removed by Charts.

must make special mention, if I am to

discharge my conscience, lest it should

very small thing. It affects only a

single item of appropriation. But

erprises hang upon it. It is the mat-

ter of making adequate provision for

the survey and charting of our coasts.

It is immediately pressing and exigent

line of Alaska, a coast line greater

than that of the United States them-

selves, though it is also very impor-

tant indeed with regard to the older

We cannot use our great Alaskan

dangers are not thoroughly surveyed

at almost every point. Ships and lives have been lost in threading what were

nels. We have not provided adequate

ressels or adequate machinery for the survey and charting. We have used

ed to be well known main chan-

and charted. The work is incol

coasts of the contine

many human lives and many great en-

ceptance of it.

COASTS OF ALASKA

Hence the pending shipping bill, dis-

gent of National Defense." A Powerful Navy Needed, "But Who Shall Tell Us What Sort of Navy to Build?" To Learn and Profit by the Lesson of Every Experience. get the smps if we wait for the trade to develop without them? To correct the many mistakes by which we have discouraged and all but destroyed the merchant marine of the country, to retrace the steps by which we have, it seems almost deliberately, withdrawn our flag from the seas, except where, here and there, a ship of war is bidden carry it or some wandering yacht dis-

Photo copyright, 1914, by American Press them. We have year after year debated, without end or conclusion, the best policy to pursue with regard to the use of the ores and forests and water powers of our national domain in the rich states of the west, when we should have acted, and they are still locked up. The key is still turned upon them, the door shut fast at which thousands of vigorous men, full of initiative, knock clamorously for admittance. The water power of our navigable streams outside the national domain also, even in the eastern states, where we have worked and planned for generations, is still not used as it might be, because we will and we won't; because the laws we have made do not intelligently balance en couragement against restraint. We

withhold by regulation. I have come to ask you to remedy and correct these mistakes and omisthe months to come-face them without sions, even at this short session of a to have done all the work that could reasonably be expected of it. The time and the circumstances are extraordinary, and so must our efforts be

> Fortunately two great measures, fine ly conceived, the one to unlock, with proper safeguards, the resources of the national domain, the other to encourage the use of the navigable waters outside that domain for the generation of power, have already passed the house of representatives and are ready for immediate consideration and action by the senate. With the deepest earnestness I urge their prompt passage. In them both we turn our backs

> > GATES OF TRADE MUST BE OPENED.

The government must open these gates of trade, and open them wide, open them before it is altogether profitable to open them or altogether reasonable to ask private capital to open them at a venture. It is not a question of the government monopolizing the field. It should take action to make it certain that transportation at reasonable rates will be promptly provided, even where the carriage is not at first profitable, and then, when the carriage has become sufficiently profitable to attract and engage private capital and engage it in abundance, the government ought to withdraw.

upon hesitation and makeshift and formulate a genuine policy of use and words. We owe the one measure not only to the people of that great western country for whose free and systematic development, as it seems to me, our legislation has done so little. but also to the people of the nation

as a whole, and we as clearly owe the other in fulfillment of our repeated promises that the water power of the country should in fact as well as in name be put at the disposal of great industries which can make economical and profitable use of it, the rights of the public being adequately guarded the while and monopoly in the use prevented. To have begun such measures and not completed them would indeed mar the record of this great congress very seriously. I hope and confidently believe that they will be completed.

# FILIPINOS IS URGED.

President Says Senate Should Pass

Measure Now Before Senate. And there is another great piece of legislation which awaits and should receive the sanction of the senate. 1 mean the bill which gives a larger measure of self government to the people of the Philippines. How better in this time of anxious questioning and production and its means of distribu and disinterestedness than by thus going calmly forward to fulfill our prom- in

But I think that you will agree with me that this does not complete the toll have spoken if we have not the survey and charting. We have a hips? How are we to build up a great old vessels that were not big end whisked the cigarette from Jim's lips, erred in the way in which we have not the certain and or strong enough and which were so serve depends? And how are we to send them to sen, the

matter which, as I have said, seems nall, but is in reality very great. Its aportance has only to be looked into

No Standing Army, but a Trained Citizenry For War. "We Have Not Been Negli-

words upon two topics much discussed out of doors upon which it is highly important that our judgments should be clear, definite and steadfast? One of these is economy in government expenditures. The duty of economy is not debatable. It is manifest and imperative. In the appropriations

plays it, would take a long time and involve many detailed items of legislation, and the trade which we ought immediately to handle would disappear or find other channels while we The case is not unlike that which confronted as when our own continent was to be opened up to settlement and industry, and we needed long lines of railway, extended means of transportation prepared beforehand, if development was not to lag intolerably and wait interminably We lavishly subsidized the building of transcontinental railroads. We took back upon that with regret now, because the subsidies led to many scaudals of which we are ashamed, but we know that the railroads had to be built, and if we had it to do over again we should of course build them, but in another

America. It may seem a reversal of large them, and with every enlargethe natural order of things, but it is ment, with the mere growth, indeed, true, that the routes of trade must be of the country itself, there must come, actually opened-by many ships and of course, the inevitable increase of exregular sailings and moderate charges pense. The sort of economy we ought -before streams of merchandise will to practice may be effected, and ought flow freely and profitably through to be effected, by a careful study and turns in efficiency and achievement IS VERY IMPORTANT. And, like good stewards, we should so account for every dollar of our appropriations as to make it perfectly evident what it was spent for and in what way it was spent.

of the government monopolizing the sonable rates will be promptly provided, even where the carriage is not at first profitable, and then, when the cation to particular cases.

## PRESIDENT OPPOSED TO **BIG STANDING ARMY**

tion of National Defenses.

still remains to be dealt with, and it is a matter of deep regret that the difrender it impossible to complete a bill for passage at this session. But it can not be perfected yet, and therefore ures the necessity for which I will at awaits its confirmation and that the and we shall never be in time of peac its acceptance is the last day of the which this convention originated was

Allow me to speak with great plain

We are at peace with all the world No one who speaks counsel based on fact or drawn from a just and candid interpretation of realities can say that there is reason to fear that from any quarter our independence or the integrity of our territory is threatened Dread of the power of any other na ion we are incapable of. We are not jealous of rivalry in the fields of comment. We mean to live our own lives as we will, but we mean also to let what is needed will be adequately merce or of any other peaceful achieve-We are, indeed, a true friend to all the nations of the world, because

Our friendship can be accepted an is accepted without reservation, be domain, ships will not ply thither, if those coasts and their many hidden cause it is offered in a spirit and for a purpose which no one need ever question or suspect. Therein ites our greatness. We are the champions of peace and of concord. And we should be very jealous of this distin which we have sought to earn. Just now we should be particularly jealous of it, because it is our dearest present may presently, in God's providence, bring as an opportunity such as has seldom been youchsafed any nation. seldom been vouchsafed any nation. is what will held our attention and the opportunity to counsel and obtain our enthusiasm steadily now and it

GOVERNMENT ECONOMY IS VERY IMPERATIVE.

Urges Systematic Reorganization Gain Greater Efficiency. Refore I close may I say a few

responsible stewards in the spending. The only thing debatable and upon which we should be careful to make our thought and purpose clear is the kind of economy demanded of us. I Let us remind ourselves, therefore. assert with the greatest confidence of the only thing we can do or will do that the people of the United States | We must depend in every time of naare not jealous of the amount their tional peril, in the future as in the government costs if they are sure that past, not upon a standing army nor yet they get what they need and destre for upon a reserve army, but upon a citithe outlay, that the money is being | zenry trained and accustomed to arms. spent for objects of which they approve and that it is being applied with good business sense and management

Governments grow piecemeal both in their tasks and in the means by which those tasks are to be performed. and very few governments are organized. I venture to say, as wise and experienced business men would organize them if they had a clean sheet of paper to write upon. Certainty the government of the United States is not. 1 think that it is generally agreed that there should be a systematic reorganization and reassembling of its parts so as to secure greater efficiency and effect considerable savings in expense. But the amount of money saved in that way would, I believe, though no doubt considerable in itself, running, it may be, into the millions, be relatively small-small, I mean, in proportion to the total necessary outlays of the government. It would be thoroughly worth effecting, as every saving would,

Our duty is not altered by the scale wish to curtail the activities of this government They wish, rather, to en-

It is not expenditure but extrava gance that we should fear being criticised for, not paying for the legitimate enterprises and undertakings of a great government whose people command what it should do, but adding what will benefit only a few or pouring money out for what need not have been undertaken at all or might have been postponed or better and more economically conceived and carried out. The nation is not niggardly; it is very generous. It will chide us only if we forget for whom we pay money out and whose money it is we pay. These are large and general standards, but they are not very difficult of appli-

Speaks Plainly and Directly on Ques

The other topic I shall take leave to mention goes deeper into the principles of our national life and policy. It is the subject of national defense. It cannot be discussed without first answering some very searching ques tions. It is said in some quarters that we are not prepared for war. What is meant by being prepared? Is it meant that we are not ready upon brief notice to put a nation in the field, a na tion of men trained to arms? Of course we are not ready to do that, so long as we retain our present political principles and institutions. And what is it that it is suggested we should be prepared to do-to defend ourselves against attack? We have al ways found means to do that and shall find them whenever it is necessary without calling our people away in that. Our ships are our natural from their necessary tasks to render compulsory military service in time

ness and directness upon this great matter and to avow my convictions with deep earnestness. I have tried to know what America is, what her people think, what they are, what they most cherish and bold dear. I hope that some of their finer passions are in my own heart-some of the great conto this government and which have the peoples of the world, and that, speaking my own thoughts, I shall, at ever faintly and inadequately, upon this vital matter.

we threaten none, covet the possessions of none, desire the overthrow of

and a healing settlement of many a matter that has cooled and interrupted the friendship of nations. This is the time above all others when we should wish and resolve to keep our strength by self possession, our influence by preserving our ancient principles of action.

From the first we have had a clear and settled policy with regard to miliments. We never have had, and while we retain our present principles and ideals we never shall have, a large standing army. If asked, Are you ready to defend yourselves? we reply. Most assuredly; to the utmost. And yet we shall not turn America into a military camp. We will not ask our young men to spend the best years of their lives making soldiers of themselves. There is anwe pass we are spending the money know how to declare itself and make of the great people whose servants we itself effective should occasion arise. are-not our own. We are trustees and And especially when half the world is on fire we shall be careful to make our moral insurance against the spread of

It will be right enough, right American policy, based upon our accustomed principles and practices, to provide a system by which every citizen who will volunteer for the training may be made familiar with the use of modern arms, the rudiments of drill and maneuver and the maintenance and sanitation of camps. We should encourage Fresh Meats, Corn and Dried Beef such training and make it a means of discipline which our young men will learn to value.

It is right that we should provide it not only, but that we should make it as attractive as possible, and so induce our young men to undergo it at such times as they can command a little freedom and can seek the physical development they need, for mere health's sake, if for nothing more. Every means by which such things can be stimulated is legitimate, and such a method smacks of true American ideas. It is right, too, that the national guard of the states should be developed and strengthened by every means which is of the saving. But my point is that not inconsistent with our obligations the people of the United States do not | to our own people or with the established policy of our government, and this also not because the time or occasion specially calls for such measures but because it should be our constant policy to make these provisions for our

national peace and safety. More than this carries with it a reversal of the whole history and character of our polity. More than this, to be effected, by a careful study and assessment of the tasks to be per tormed and the money spent ought to formed, and the money spent ought to lost our self possession, that we had en thrown off our balance by a way with which we have nothing to do, whose causes cannot touch us, whose very existence affords us opportunities of friendship and disinterested service which should make us ashamed of any thought of bostility or fearful prepara-

> TRAINED CITIZENRY FOR DEFENSE.

We must depend in every time of national peril \* \* upon a citizenry trained and accustomed to arms. . . We should encourage such training and make it a means of disolpline which our young men will learn to value. It is right, too, that the national guard of the states should be developed and strengthened by every means which is not in-consistent with our obligations to our own people or with the established policy of our gov-

tion for trouble. This is assuredly the opportunity for which a people and a government like ours were raised up, the opportunity not only to speak, but actually to embody and exemplify the counsels of peace and amity and the lasting concord which is based on justice and fair and generous dealing.

POWERFUL NAVY IS AMERICAN POLICY.

United States Will Continue to Remain Strong on the Seas.

A powerful navy we have always regarded as our proper and natural been of defense that we have thought. never of aggression or of conquest But who shall tell us now what sort of navy to build? We shall take leave to be strong upon the seas in the future as in the past, and there will be no thought of offense or of provocation bulwarks. When will the experts tell us just what kind we should construct. and when will they be right for ten years together, if the relative efficiency of craft of different kinds and uses continues to change as we have seen It change under our very eyes in these last few months?

But I turn away from the subject. It is not new. There is no new need to discuss it. We shall not alter our attitude toward it because some among ceptions and desires which gave birth us are nervous and excited. We shall easily and sensibly agree upon a policy made the voice of this people a voice of defense. The question has not of peace and hope and liberty among changed its aspects because the times are not normal. Our policy will not speaking my own thoughts, I shall, at be for an occasion. It will be conceiv least in part, speak theirs also, howed as a permanent and settled thing which we will pursue at all seasous without haste and after a fashlon per-fectly consistent with the peace of the world, the abiding friendship of states and the unhampered freedom of all with whom we deal. Let there be no misconception. The country has been misinformed. We have not been neg ligent of national defense. We are not anmindful of the great responsibility resting upon us. We shall learn and profit by the lesson of every experi

I close, as I began, by reminding you of the great tasks and duties o peace which challenge our best powers and invite us to build what will last. the tasks to which we can address our selves now and at all time with free hearted zest and with all the fines sess. To develop our life and our re sources, to supply our own people and the people of the world as their need arises from the abundant plenty of our fields and our marts of trade. I and of the world with the pr our mines, our farms and our fact ries, with the creations of our though and the fruits of our character—the

the years to come as we strive to show in our life as a nation what libcipated spirit may do for men and for societies, for individuals, for states and for mankind.

Déalers Wanted

WE WANT a wide-awake DEALER in each own in Southern Ohio, adjacent territory in W. /irginia, Southern Indiana and entire State of Centucky to take on our line of LEWIS, ALLEN at 1987 the owners, and you make MONEY. From 19875 up: also one at \$495. This is a good chance for an established Auto Dealer to take on a quick-selling line of popular cars, or for a live HUSTLER with a little money and backing to get into a first class money-making business. Write tick for particulars to the Factory Representatives—RENTON MOTORS COMPANY, 21-A E. 7th St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

BR 0 ADD US

TONGUES All Refrigerator Meats

PHONE 39 RESIDENCE PHONE 239

**Expected to Resign on Accoun** of Feebleness --- Gaine Strength and Twenty-four Pounds by Taking Vinol.

Corinth, Miss.: — "I am a city tax collector and seventy-four years of age. I was in a weak, run-down condition so that I became exhausted by every little exertion. My druggist told me about Vinol, and I decided to take it. In a week I noticed considerable improvement; I continued its use and now I have gained twenty nounds in weight. have gained twenty pounds in weight, and feel much stronger. I consider Vinol a fine tonic to create strength for old people."—J. A. PRICE, Corinth,

itck for particulars to the Factory Representation of the formular to the Factory Representation of the Factory Representation

B. L. MIDDELTON, Richmond, Ky.

J. C. TODD & SON

FRESH AND SMOKED Contractors and Builders

Estimates furnished 134 2d St., Richmond, Ky. IRVINE ST. RICHMOND, KY.





CROSSETT SHOES---the kind that will wear and

satisfy you. For the BEST come to

JOHN E. SEXTON

VICK'S Croup and SALVE



## IT'S EASY WORK

It's easy work to handle your corn crop if you use the McCormick husker and shredder. McCormick huskers and shredders are made in sizes to suit your requirements 4,6, and 8 husking rolls; equipped with cleaning and bagging devices to save the shelved corn; safety device for throwing the snapping rolls in and out of gear; a number of other features which we will be glad to show you. We invite you to call. If you don't need a husker, perhaps you will need some other machine that is in the McCormick line. Our line is complete. We will treat you right

OLDHAM & HARBER